



VOL. XXIV.

AUGUSTA, MAINE, THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 5, 1856.

NO. 24.



"Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man."

FISH GUANO.

Now is the time for some of our shore farmers to be looking around to see what can be done in the way of manufacturing fertilizers from the fish and crabs, and other productions of the sea. Every fish, whether edible or not—crabs, and worms, and living animals that the sea sends forth, can be converted into a very powerful manure. We have before given an account of the manufactory established in France, by which fish that are not valuable for food, and the offal of fishes that are used for food, are converted into what is called fish guano. We have also, in former numbers, given an account of the establishment of a similar factory in Rhode Island.

Now, there certainly are many stations on the very extensive sea coast of Maine, where similar manufactories could be established, it would seem, to the advantage of the proprietors and to purchasers.

We see by the reports of the doings of the American Farmers' Club, which held a session on the 29th of April last, the subject of home-made guano was taken up and discussed. We copy some of the report, as follows:

"Mr. Bruce, of Canada, exhibited specimens of guano made from fish, also from slaughter house offal. It is evidently highly charged with ammonia, concentrated from bulky materials, and Mr. Bruce thinks it can be done at a cost of \$10 per ton. He did not state the process, but said it was simple; that any farmer could carry it on so as to save all the waste matter of the farm.

Solon Robinson spoke of the value of fish, and the necessity of bringing back fertility from the sea. He said efforts have been made to convert the vast quantities of king crabs that come on the coast of New Jersey, into manure. (These are sometimes called "horse footcrabs.") The experiment has been successful, and farmers are very anxious to obtain this new fish guano, considering it cheaper than that from Peru.

Something has been done by a gentleman of Providence, R. I., in concentrating the fertilizing material of fish into a dry powder, that can be kept or transported as easily as guano.

Prof. Hare, of Philadelphia, gave his opinion some years ago in favor of fish guano. His plan was simply to evaporate the water, and grind the fish into powder. The plan of Mr. Bruce is first to reduce the fish to a fluid state, and then add other substances and reduce it to dryness.

It is a fact that cannot be controverted that farmers generally have more water than manure to their fields. Look at the loads of manure going out of the city. What is it?

Straw one part, horse droppings one part, Crotan water three parts. Three fifths of the weight nothing but water, not one whit better than the water of the farmer's well or brook running through his farm. It is beyond dispute that we are washing the fertility of the earth into the sea. It is an attendant upon the march of civilization. First we denude the land of trees, then leaves and leaf-mould, and then soil, all that is productive is washed away.

We are filling the sea and fattening fish while the earth grows barren. To the sea we must look for a restorer of the earth's fertility. We must bring back what we are sending away. Fish is the most feasible source to which we can look, and all the seaboard dwellers know their value, but we cannot carry them inland unless the water is evaporated and the remainder deodorized, and this must be by some easy, cheap process. We hope this has been discovered as also the mode of reducing the offal of cities into some transportable form. To the sea we have sent the fertility of the earth—to the sea we must look for its restoration."

We think that there must be an immensity of the elements of fertility, extending as it does for more than 3000 miles. All that is needed to bring these elements into a marketable form and enable them to add to the fertility of our farms. To accomplish this we must have some man or men to take hold of the business in earnest, and who have: First, faith; second, a little knowledge; and third, a little capital. There are thousands on the shore region who have the last, two we hope some of them will acquire the first, and commence the business, and prosecute it to ultimate success.

For the Maine Farmer.

GOLDEN FIELD BEETS.

Mr. Editor:—I see that the editor of the Rural Intelligence speaks highly of Golden Field beets, or cattle beets, and that in consequence of it S. P. Mayberry, of Cape Elizabeth, imported some of the seeds. I fully agree with him as to the merits of these beets; last year I raised on 4 acres, five hundred bushels, and fed them to my stock this last winter. My stock is in much better condition than they were when they were fed on carrots, and the quantity of milk, I think, has been increased one-eighth. When the farmers get to raising them they will not do without them at any rate.

The season here is very backward. It looks as if we should have to feed our stock from the barn until June. The market is flooded with potatoes. Farmers had better withhold them from the market at present. Green peas are selling at four dollars per bushel. Trade of all kinds is very dull. The prospects of the farmer are the best of any business that I see.

Samuel Wales.

Medford, Mass., May 7, '56.

HINTS IN FEEDING MILCH COWS.

Thompson, in his work entitled, experimental researches on the food of animals, says, that a cow, if fed for two days on an insufficient quantity of food, as indicated by loss of weight, and diminution of milk, will require, at least, double that time to reach the condition from which it deteriorated, and the reason of this is obvious, because the partial starvation has caused it to lose a portion of the substance of its body, which requires a longer time to re-establish than to pull down.

This rule, he says, is applicable to the dietary of men, as well as to inferior animals. An increase of labor should always be accompanied with an increase of food, both at sea and in prison. A short walk, for one confined in a solitary cell, calls for some augmentation of food. A slight increase of temperature, or the irritating influence of insects, will effectually diminish the milk of a cow, and indicates the propriety of increasing the amount of fodder.

We have some doubts about a slight increase of temperature diminishing the milk of a cow. In our winters, we believe the increase of cold will diminish, and the increase of heat increase the milk, all other things being equal.

Dr. Thompson, during his experiments on feeding milk cows, found that the milk of one single cow, derived from the food eaten the day previous, and that it takes at least sixteen hours for the digestive organs of the cow to fully take up all the nutritive matter which she feeds upon.

BLINDNESS IN CATTLE.

In our number of the 22d ult., we published a communication from Mr. I. H. Harriman, of Orono, touching a case of blindness in a cow, and asking for a remedy. A day or two since, we were called upon by Mr. O. Parmeter, of China, who furnished us with the following statement of a similar case among his stock, and his mode of treatment.

Some two months ago, one of his oxen was taken with a discharge of matter from his eyes, which continued until they were completely covered with a thick white film, and the animal was entirely blind, and had to be led to and from the barn, and the water. Mr. P. made trial of all the remedies he could think of: blue vitriol, burnt alum, &c., but to no effect,—when he was informed by Mr. Joseph Soule, of Palermo, that lard would effect a cure, and as it could do no harm, he determined to try it.

He accordingly melted a quantity of lard, and the animal's head being turned over sideways, to render the application possible, he turned the lard into his eyes. This treatment he repeated about once every three days. Now for the result.

Soon after applying the lard the film began to grow dark colored, and gradually disappeared—his eyes, peeling off. This was about four weeks since, and the cure has progressed until the animal is now nearly well. Some small particles of the film yet remain at the lower part of the eyes, but, to all appearance, the sight is as good as ever. Mr. P. still continues the application.

The lard should not be applied very hot,—merely warm enough to run from the spoon or dish.

If friend Harriman has not yet found a cure for his cow, he might do well to give this trial. Although so simple, it proved effectual in Mr. Parmeter's case, and secured to him the services of a valuable animal, at a time when they could ill be spared.

HOW TO MURDER CROWS.

Some people think that it is not only right but an imperative duty to murder all the crows they can, no matter how. We acknowledge that it is provoking to have them pull up your corn and thus destroy your labor and the hope of a crop. It is for this kind of depredation that Mr. Crow has obtained a bad reputation, and when those very demure gentlemen which we so often see standing about corn fields dressed in stiff coats and shocking bad hair fall by their "masterly inactivity" to keep him away, and he seems determined to pull your whole crop up by the roots,—it is best to give him a quietus in some sly way, for if you are not sly you cannot do it at all.

One of our exchanges (we have forgotten which of them, or we should give them due credit), recommended the following method of poisoning crows to death:—

Take some meat, if it is a little tainted the better, and put into it a small quantity of strychnine. Mr. Crow is very fond of tainted meat, so you can put this in a tree near your place. He will smell it and call to see and partake of it, and as sure as he does he is a dead crow. By keeping a full supply to treat all the crows that call to partake of the repast, you will soon destroy the whole of them.

THE CATERPILLARS HAVE COME.

The observing man will find when he examines his orchard that the caterpillar has hatched out and commenced his tent. It is small now, and the whole may be easily crushed, or the caterpillar can be easily rubbed to death by one of Pickering's pointed brushes. In a few days the tents will be so large that the careless man cannot help seeing them, too, and the caterpillar will have grown much larger, and his hide becomes much tougher, so that the brush will not be so destructive to them. Then it will take more time, more strength, and more care to kill them off.

HINTS TO LADIES.

Stair carpets should always have a slip of paper put under them, at and over the edge of every stair, which is the part where they first wear out, in order to lessen the friction of the carpets against the boards beneath. The strips should be within an inch or two as long as the carpet is wide, and about four or five inches in breadth, so as to be a distance from each stair. This simple plan, so easy of execution, will, we know, preserve a stair carpet half as long again as it would last without the strips of paper.

HAY CARS.

These will be found very convenient during the hay season, which is close upon us. Let every farmer have a supply.

SETTLING LANDS IN ARROSTOOK.—QUERY.

Mr. Editor:—One of our townsmen called on me the other day, and told me that he contemplated emigrating north, somewhere in the neighborhood of the Arrostock, but was entirely undecided as to what particular section of the country would be best for him to go to. He said there were quite a number of them in the same condition in relation to that. He was somewhat urgent in his request that I should write to you, and solicit such information as they needed through the columns of the Farmer. I know that young men, full of health and energy and enterprise, are continually flocking out of our State by platoons, and it has occurred to me that you or some of your correspondents might render the public a service of no trifling character by giving such information as these men call for. The inducements which particular localities may hold out to the young farmer is what he would like to know; inducements which are calculated to be of a permanent character, for with him it is not a mere transient, money-catching business, but he is seeking for a desirable home which is to continue through life.

May 26, 1856.

NOTE.

There are three points to which we would direct those who are going into the Arrostock region in pursuit of a location, viz: No. 11, Presque Isle, and Fort Fairfield. From each of these, as a sort of station, a stranger could gather information, and from each make such explorations as would be necessary to give reliable knowledge to one wishing to obtain a good farm. We are aware that there is a restless, and we may say a reckless spirit abroad, which carries our young men off to California, to Kansas and to Oregon, and the Lord only knows where. Our State is flooded with pamphlets and runners, got up and employed by speculators, which have induced many to leave good locations here for worse ones elsewhere. But every flood tide has its ebb, and so will this, by and by. There are thousands of good locations yet waiting in Maine, and they will yet be filled.

SUTTON BEAUTY.

Cole describes this beautiful fruit as follows: "Rather large; roundish; yellow; mostly covered with bright red, flesh white, tender, crisp, juicy; very pleasant, sprightly, sub-acid flavor, great grower and bearer. December to May. Origin, Sutton, Mass."

Last fall about the last of September, I was in the orchard where it was said to originate, and on inquiry found that the owner of the orchard purchased grafted trees at different places, and when they bore fruit there were three trees of the above named variety; not knowing the name or where they came from, he called them the Beauty apple. Mr. Cole got some from them, and he or some other person gave them the name of Sutton Beauty. They are a great bearer once in two years, and a very beautiful apple, and excellent flavor. I do not now recollect the owner's name, but they grafted quite a number of trees from those three, and some of them bear full the old year and the others the even, one tree I noticed that was loaded with fruit on one side, and the other side bears the even year. They told me that the fruit with them was not so late keeping as the Baldwin. I cut sections from those three while some of them were very heavily loaded with fruit and green foliage, and now on setting them, find them in excellent condition, much more promising than those cut in spring.

Remain of the opinion that sections cut the last of November, may be kept for years and be in better condition than those newly cut in spring. I think I shall need about fifteen hundred seeds more than I have. If my friend Robinson (who furnished me last year), or some other person have good sized sections of last year's growth on hand, which they can furnish at \$2.50 or less per thousand, (I could go no higher at the price I have for grafting, unless they are long and in fine condition), they will please write and name kinds, and direct to Main Street, Maine.

St. Albans, May, 1856.

LOBSTERS.

The lobsters sold in this market are principally caught on the east and south shores, put into cars containing thousands, and, when sufficient are accumulated, are sent to Boston. The dealers pay the catchers five cents for each lobster, taking none weighing less than two pounds. The purchaser then places his lobsters in immense cars, moored under some wharf, or in some dock, from whence, as wanted, they are taken and boiled. It is generally presumed that all these red coated chaps die in hot water, and they ought to. They are usually boiled too little; but the less they are boiled the more they weigh. One of four or five pounds should be boiled one hour, well salted in fresh water. Cooked in this way, fresh from the ocean, not having been confined in cars, the lobster is healthy food, and rarely disagrees with any stomach; but if boiled as they usually are, only fifteen or twenty minutes, they are unhealthy, indigestible, and sometimes produce serious illness. [Boston Post.]

SOAP SUDS FOR CURRANT BUSHES.

A correspondent of the Indiana Farmer says:—"I have found the cultivation of currants to be very profitable. By care and attention I greatly increased the size of the bushes and the quantity and quality of the fruit. My bushes are now about eight feet in height, and are remarkably thrifty. The cause of this large growth, I attribute in a great measure to the fact that I have been in the habit of pouring soap suds and chamber lye around their roots during the summer season. I am satisfied from my own experience and that of some of my neighbors, that this treatment will produce a most astonishing effect upon the growth and product of the bushes, and would advise others to give it a trial."

BREDDING CAN BE DONE ON THE PEAR, APPLE AND CHERRY, IN JUNE AND JULY, AND ON THE PEACH IN THE MIDDLE OF SEPTEMBER.

Those who have failed to graft, and have stocks large enough, should avail themselves of budding.

YELLOW CARROTS AS FOOD FOR CATTLE.

There are many farmers who have become acquainted with the value of carrots as food for cattle, and consequently use them; while there are many more who, either through ignorance of their value, or negligence in planting, cultivating or feeding, or both, never use them except accidentally, when in their way, and then they only feed it get them out of the way. It is to this last class of farmers that I wish to direct this article, and urge them to study the value of carrots, and try the experiment of root feeding for themselves, and it proves profitable, continue it, if not, then drop it, after a fair trial.

Yellow carrots possess a great deal of nourishment, are hearty, strong, and healthy food. They can be raised at a much less expense than an equal value of corn or grain crop, are just as easy fed, and supply the cattle with that vegetable food which they would not otherwise get during the winter months. I have known persons to commence spring work with poor cattle, and by feeding carrots twice a day, and corn once a day, (at noon,) with hay or corn stalks, to work their cattle every working day, and have them gain flesh and get fat by the time the work was done, at a much less cost than to have fed grain alone. Three years ago, about the first of March, I purchased a yoke of steers which were in low condition. I fed them on carrots twice a day, until the middle of the month, also plenty of corn stalks. At this time I commenced working them; I fed them corn in addition to the carrots once a day, with plenty of salt. I worked them hard and fed them well; they gained in flesh rapidly, and the 10th of May they were fit to butcher. I had done a great deal of hauling and work upon the farm, besides over thirty acres of plowing, and I now sold them for more than I paid for them, and they commanded a ready sale and ready pay. There were cattle that worked along side, that did no more work, and had the best of corn and hay, which lost flesh equally as fast as the first yoke gained; besides, in hot days they would hang their tongues out of their mouths, as if asking for carrots; and as to this, I can say that I never saw an ox "loll" that I fed upon yellow carrots. I consider them equally good for cows, and if you wish good, sweet, and solid butter, or rich milk, feed them with a liberal hand, and with salt occasionally. Cattle may not like them very well at first; if so, sprinkle some salt over them, and they will soon begin to like them. It is very little trouble to raise root crops of any kind, and particularly so with carrots. All the attention necessary upon a quarter of an acre, can be given for "moon spells," or in rainy half days, and between times of other work, and thus cost the farmer comparatively nothing, until they are ready to pull, and fit for winter use. This should be done before the frost disturbs them much.

Now, your seed in drills about fifteen inches apart, and then thin to four or six inches, as you choose. The seed should be placed in the ground about the first of June, or earlier. The ground should be made as mellow as time and convenience will allow. The more attention you pay to having your soil in order to receive the seed, the surer you are of a good crop. Cover your seed with the earth very lightly. A brush dragged across the drills will cover them sufficiently. Make your rows straight, to admit of easy culture.

Now, brother farmers, if you have a spare piece of ground, (and if not, make some vacant), plant enough carrots to feed your stock, and if you have not cattle to feed, give them to your horses or sheep; they will answer them equally as well, and if you are not satisfied with the benefit arising therefrom, then it will be time for you to object.

[E. Woolworth, in Wool Grower.]

SETTING HENS.

On this subject a correspondent of the Germantown Telegraph writes as follows:—"Never allow your hens more than a dozen eggs to incubate. A larger number is not desirable under any circumstances. When more are accorded, the hen unless of very large size, will be unable to incubate them effectually, and loss will follow as a necessary and unavoidable result. Furnish a warm nest, and be sure to provide liberal food, and with a sufficiency of pure water from the well or spring. The apartment in which incubation is performed, should be dark and silent, and be secured from the intrusion of all other fowls, and of vermin, so to prevent interruption or annoyance from any source. A nest of fine straw, well dried, or of woodland moss, is perhaps the best; it is elastic and warm, and retains heat without becoming humid. A spoonful of ashes sprinkled occasionally over the nest, or a few drops of oil applied to the neck and back of the hen, will tend to keep off vermin, particularly those with which the hen, during the tedious and painful process of incubation, is most commonly infested."

Eggs may be preserved for a long time perfectly fresh and sweet, simply by excluding them from the air, and reversing their position daily. They may also be preserved by immersing them in a solution of salt in water, or by packing them in pulverized charcoal. But when packed in dry substances, they should be turned over every day, and kept perfectly dry and free from moisture."

CABBAGES WITH POTATOES.

It may be interesting to those whose area of ground is limited, to know that good cabbages may be obtained from land planted with potatoes. We remember last year seeing a very good crop this. The potatoes planted should be early kinds, and if dug for first use, so much the better.

When the cabbages are large enough to plant, go along with a stick and turn over the haulm if it is in the way, and plant between each other row of potatoes. As the potatoes are dug, level in the soil about the cabbages, and if any concentrated manure is at hand, put a handful around each plant previously. This stirring the soil has a very beneficial effect on the cabbages, and the dissimilar nature of the previous crop does not materially hurt the soil. Of course any of the cabbage family will do equally well. [Country Gentleman.]

A HOME SCENE.

A Wife waiting for her Husband.

The noon-day sun has set, and still she stands,
(The oft-read letter rustling in her hands,) Gazing a-sleep along the glimmering pane,
Her pressed lip breathing on the clouded pane;
The evening shadows darken round, and see!
With many a sigh she looks on the letter, and
The ponderous margin rolls its weight along.
Cheered by the glad glimpse of a rustic song:
High in the air the swaying canvas flows,
Brushing the twilight foliage as it goes.
Now deepening fast on her attentive ear,
Up the green path a shadowy step draws near;
And winds her way beneath those branches dim!
No—other cottage faces look for him,
And other cottage faces look for him,
Mark! down yon field bounds his garden gate.
Sadly she shuts again the parlor door,
And through the parted shutter, on the floor,
The pallid rays of autumn moonlight fall,
And the quick fire-light flickers on the wall.
Now, passive in the chair, she thinks awhile
Of the fond parting sweetest of his smile;
Now to the window goes, and now returns,
And now hopes die away, and now it burns,
In vain with book she soothes the hour of grief,
Startled by every rustle of the leaf.
Oh, joyous sound—her tearful vision glows!
The threshold echoes now—she comes at last!

CULTIVATION OF TOMATOES.

Messrs. Editors:—I wish to tell you my mode of growing tomatoes. I do not know that there is anything new about it, but it is not very common, and deserves to be much more so. I plant them in a hot-bed, or in the greenhouse, and grown in pots until they are about a foot or a foot and a half high, and are hardened off so as to bear turning out about the second week in May. I plant them about three feet apart in rows; when planted I drive down a few stakes six or eight feet apart, leaving them about four feet high the whole length of the rows, and nail a strip of wood all along on the top, and tie two or more pieces lower down the stakes, about a foot apart, so as to make a trellis something like a grape vine trellis.

Before planting I always dig the ground deep and make it rich with manure. At the time of planting I mix in the soil immediately about the roots, about a table-spoonful of Peruvian guano to each plant, which gives them an early start. When they have grown sufficiently long to tie to the trellis, I select two or three of the strongest shoots and tie them loosely to the trellis, cutting away all other small laterals, which may grow on the main branches. I let these main branches grow until they have come in flower and set the first bunch of fruit; then I pinch out the top, one joint above the fruit, leaving the leaf entire. I then allow it to grow again until it has flowered, and set another bunch of fruit, when the top is pinched out one leaf above the bunch, the same as the first, and so on, of all the rest, taking care to cut out all the laterals which may grow on the main branches down to the axels of the leaves, as often as they are produced, but leaving the leaves entire.

If any one will take this little extra trouble, he will be amply repaid and absolutely astonished at the immense clusters of fine large tomatoes he will have. If planted in a favorable situation, they will ripen at least as early as those grown any other way out of doors, and frequently three days or a week earlier. When ripe they will hang longer on the vines without decaying. The situation can hardly be too sunny. Deep, light, loamy soil suits them best. I always save my own seed. I began by saving a few of the roundest and smoothest tomatoes I could find for seed; now I have them, not orange or wrinkled all up, but as round as an orange, and as smooth and large as the largest Northern Spy apple. [Cor. of Genesee Farmer.]

WORMY APPLES. Having been troubled with wormy apples for the last fifteen years, I thought I would try an experiment on one tree this season, to see if I could not stop these "marauders" in their wild career. I took half a dozen quart porter bottles, and filled each half full of sweetened water; I then suspended them from the branches of the tree in the following manner: I tied leather straps three-fourths of an inch wide around the branches, to prevent them from being girdled; to these leather straps I fed hemp strings, to which I attached the bottles, leaving them open to allow the millers to enter. I let the bottles remain in this situation five or six weeks, and on taking them down and emptying them, I found the millers had entered in great numbers, and were drowned in the liquid. In one bottle I counted 15, in another 40. I had 12 bushes of sound, wormless apples, while the fruit on other trees not experimented upon was wormy.

[Ellis Cross, in Country Gentleman.]

WATER FOR CALVES.

Accident, says a correspondent of the Ohio Cultivator, recently taught me what, till then, I did not know, viz.: that calves while fed on milk need free access to water. I had supposed the milk (consisting of their entire food) was enough without water. But in changing my calves from one pasture to another, they passed a water trough and drank heartily. I acted on the hint, and have since supplied them, and find they need water as often as older cattle. No day passed without their using more or less.

GAS LIME.

A correspondent of the Mark Lane Express, cautions farmers to avoid the use of the refuse lime from gas-works, expressing his belief, from experience, that "it will make fruitful land barren." On the other hand, it is stated, that at New Haven, Ct., gas-lime sells a cent per bushel higher than common lime for agricultural purposes. The impression, however, is pretty general, that gas-lime is of very doubtful value.

[Germantown Telegraph.]

COAL OF RECENT FORMATION.

At Harco Island the Arctic expedition found coal apparently of recent formation. The grain of the wood was still perceptible, and it was interspersed with small masses of a very pure resin. The supply was limited in depth only by the frost, and was so loose that it could be shoveled up without difficulty. It was found to burn well.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE FARMER.

SQUASHES. There are few vegetables cultivated on the farm more valuable or more universally admitted than the squash. The soil best adapted to the cultivation of this vegetable, is a light sandy loam, but it may be grown on almost every kind of soil, from the heaviest and most tenacious clays, to the lightest sands, if properly manured. It is much like the pumpkin, possess the same degree of hardness, and requires more careful nurture under circumstances ungenial to its nature, especially when young. You may grow good squashes on pasture land, of a salubrious texture, by manuring with strong compost formed of clay, putrescent manure and ashes, thoroughly incorporated, and placed in the hills, and giving the plants an occasional dressing of lime, gypsum and soot. Hoe often, and keep down the weeds. When the vines commence fruiting, remove all superfluous blossoms, and shorten in the runners; this will increase the energy of the plants, and secure large and well-developed fruit. The squash may be dried the same as the pumpkin, and applied to the same uses.

POND MUD.

This is a valuable fertilizer. When you have leisure, cart out a quantity of it, and mix it with your compost, or put it in your cattle yards and pens to be mixed with the solid excrement, and absorb the urine. A few cords of this will be of great value to your fields. Mixed with lime and ashes, it makes an excellent top-dressing for lands in grass. Potatoes manured with it, in the hill, also do well; and so also do most garden vegetables, particularly the artichoke, tomato, beet, carrot, &c. For this purpose, however, it requires to be thoroughly decomposed, and its efficiency as a stimulant is increased by a slight admixture of gypsum.

SAW DUST. Spread saw dust over the floors and stalls of your cattle houses every morning and night; cleanse them thoroughly, and let care be exercised to prevent the unnecessary accumulation of filth. Saw dust placed in your hog sties, sheep coops and horse stalls, will come out excellent manure, highly salubrious to most crops, and especially to effect most favorable results. Every particle of alimentary matter you save, adds to the actual resources of the farm.

SPECIAL FERTILISERS. If you use special fertilizers—and it will be for your interest to do so when you can obtain them—use them so as to enable you to mark accurately the results. Guano, poudrette, sulphate of lime, nitrate of soda, and superphosphate, are yet but imperfectly understood; they are doubtless valuable, but require to be more carefully studied in their results.

SOAP SUDS. Save all the suds from the sink and the laundry. If you do not want it for purposes of irrigation, let it be conveyed to your manure heaps, or mixed with materials for compost. No article of a liquid nature possesses more powerful alimentary properties, and its economy will be found a source of considerable profit to any one who will properly use it. It contains the food of plants in a state of solution, and therefore is prepared to act at once and with energy. By mixing it with soda, chip manure, mud, refuse straw, green vegetable matter, or indeed, any kind of decomposed rubbish, and allowing the whole to ferment slowly, a most excellent fertilizer for Indian corn may be prepared, and one that will bring forward the crop with greater vigor than almost any other article that can be named. It is also very valuable as a manure for culmiferous vegetables—melons, squashes, cucumbers, &c.

SPRINKLES AROUND TREES. Allow no suckers or sprouts to issue from the roots of your fruit trees; cut them all even with the surface, and arrest every new development as soon as it appears. Every particle of new wood from this point, diminishes the vital force of the system, without yielding anything valuable in return. Pear trees are more seriously injured by a neglect of this duty, than other trees, as they are more delicate and less hardy.

URINE. Prepare a system of spouts and reservoirs in your barns and out-houses for the preservation of the liquid voidings of your domestic animals of all kinds. This is an article of great efficiency in promoting the growth of plants. If allowed to stand till it becomes putrid, its effects are more immediate than that of any other stimulant, not even excepting soap suds. When applied to plants it tends to preserve them from the attacks of insects, and also, at the same time, imparts new energy to the circulatory and assimilating system. No article is more desirable for irrigating gardens. It should be saved in large quantities.

EVERGREENS. "Plant evergreens around your dwellings. Take up healthy trees in the spring or in August, carefully, and set them with proper regard to rules of transplanting, and they will rarely fail to do well. In removing such trees care should be had to remove as much dirt with them as possible and in transporting them be careful that no injury occurs either to the tops or the roots. Evergreens make a most splendid appearance during the winter season, and in the summer months they produce a cool and refreshing shade.

[Germantown Telegraph.]

THE NEW TELEGRAPH MACHINE.

Washington, May 20. Letters Patent were issued today from the Patent Office, to David E. Hughes, covering all his claims for his new Printing Telegraph machine. More than ordinary care has been bestowed by the Commissioner of the Patent Office, in examining the claims of Mr. Hughes, to guard against the possibility of conflict with prior patents to Morse, House, and others, and we are assured on the very best authority that the rumors set afloat by interested parties to the effect that the Hughes' machine infringes on the right of other patentees, are wholly destitute of foundation.

DOON KNOWS.

To secure the paint around when cleaning, place a piece of pasteboard with a hole cut to encircle them, and a slit to slip on.

BEANS WITH INDIAN CORN.

Mr. Editor:—As a general rule, I am not in favor of "mixed husbandry," but there are few exceptions. It has long been an undecided question, whether beans planted with Indian corn, are an actual injury to the crop. I have always supposed they are not, but until the past season, had taken no pains to ascertain by experiment. Last year I had a piece of corn on the south side of a hill, of rather gentle descent, and as it presented a favorable opportunity, I determined to make the trial. There were fifty rows of thirty-six hills each, in the piece. Commencing on one side, I counted off eight rows, and planted the ninth, tenth, eleventh and twelfth to corn and beans—dropping the beans not with corn, but about six inches on one side. Eight more rows were then counted off, and the next four planted in the same way; the remainder of the entire piece was planted to corn alone.

At harvest, the first four rows, having the beans in them, were cut and weighed, and then the four rows immediately contiguous on either side were cut and weighed. The same course was pursued in reference to the other rows, and the rows nearest them on either hand, and the result was that no perceptible difference existed in the amount of corn produced by the rows having beans in the hills, and that of the rows having none. The soil throughout the piece was as nearly of the same quality as it well could be, and the management of the entire piece was in every respect the same. The beans made a very good crop, were well filled, plump and fair, and the corn was also good. The manure used was short mud, one shovelful to the hill. The crop was hoed three times, and a gill of plaster applied to the hill at second hoeing. It is probable that as different vegetables require a different specific aliment, the bean finds enough of its appropriate food in the soil without at all infringing upon that which is required for the support of the corn plant, and thus both grow and flourish on the same soil without interfering with each other's rights.—There may be other and more philosophical explanations, but this satisfies me.

[Cor. of Germantown Telegraph.]

CARE OF CHICKENS.

In rearing fowls for the market, the early treatment of chickens is of the highest importance; they should be warmly sheltered and housed, and moreover fed most liberally at very short intervals. If a chick receive a check in its growth at an early age, it never afterwards attains a large size, as the bony frame becomes set, and a stunted growth is the inevitable result.

With good and abundant feeding, and the advantage of a free run, in favorable weather, Dorkings will become fit for the purpose of fattening at the age of three to four months in summer, and four to five or six in winter. In order to be in the highest perfection, fowls must be killed before they have arrived at their full development; the male birds must be taken when the sickle feathers of the tail begin to show, or, as the country women say, "when their tails begin to turn;" and the females, whilst still pullets, i. e.—before they have laid.

[Exchange.]

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

THE LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE. The steamship Baltic arrived at New York, on Tuesday last week, bringing four days' late news from Europe. The following summary comprises everything of interest:—

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC. The steamship Baltic arrived at New York, on Tuesday last week, bringing four days' late news from Europe. The following summary comprises everything of interest:—

THE NEWS OF GEN. WALKER'S BATTLE AT RIVAS. The news of Gen. Walker's battle at Rivas, which was not much attention in England, has been given in the London Standard.

THE NEWS OF GEN. WALKER'S BATTLE AT RIVAS. The news of Gen. Walker's battle at Rivas, which was not much attention in England, has been given in the London Standard.

THE NEWS OF GEN. WALKER'S BATTLE AT RIVAS. The news of Gen. Walker's battle at Rivas, which was not much attention in England, has been given in the London Standard.

THE NEWS OF GEN. WALKER'S BATTLE AT RIVAS. The news of Gen. Walker's battle at Rivas, which was not much attention in England, has been given in the London Standard.

THE NEWS OF GEN. WALKER'S BATTLE AT RIVAS. The news of Gen. Walker's battle at Rivas, which was not much attention in England, has been given in the London Standard.

THE NEWS OF GEN. WALKER'S BATTLE AT RIVAS. The news of Gen. Walker's battle at Rivas, which was not much attention in England, has been given in the London Standard.

THE NEWS OF GEN. WALKER'S BATTLE AT RIVAS. The news of Gen. Walker's battle at Rivas, which was not much attention in England, has been given in the London Standard.

THE NEWS OF GEN. WALKER'S BATTLE AT RIVAS. The news of Gen. Walker's battle at Rivas, which was not much attention in England, has been given in the London Standard.

THE NEWS OF GEN. WALKER'S BATTLE AT RIVAS. The news of Gen. Walker's battle at Rivas, which was not much attention in England, has been given in the London Standard.

THE NEWS OF GEN. WALKER'S BATTLE AT RIVAS. The news of Gen. Walker's battle at Rivas, which was not much attention in England, has been given in the London Standard.

THE NEWS OF GEN. WALKER'S BATTLE AT RIVAS. The news of Gen. Walker's battle at Rivas, which was not much attention in England, has been given in the London Standard.

THE NEWS OF GEN. WALKER'S BATTLE AT RIVAS. The news of Gen. Walker's battle at Rivas, which was not much attention in England, has been given in the London Standard.

THE NEWS OF GEN. WALKER'S BATTLE AT RIVAS. The news of Gen. Walker's battle at Rivas, which was not much attention in England, has been given in the London Standard.

THE NEWS OF GEN. WALKER'S BATTLE AT RIVAS. The news of Gen. Walker's battle at Rivas, which was not much attention in England, has been given in the London Standard.

THE NEWS OF GEN. WALKER'S BATTLE AT RIVAS. The news of Gen. Walker's battle at Rivas, which was not much attention in England, has been given in the London Standard.

THE NEWS OF GEN. WALKER'S BATTLE AT RIVAS. The news of Gen. Walker's battle at Rivas, which was not much attention in England, has been given in the London Standard.

THE NEWS OF GEN. WALKER'S BATTLE AT RIVAS. The news of Gen. Walker's battle at Rivas, which was not much attention in England, has been given in the London Standard.

